REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,427.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding do	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA 800 Tons, —— Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 1872.	Leave Colombo	Dec.
,, Vingorla	Dec. 30	,, Galle	9
,, Carwar	2	,, Trincomalee	10
,, Mangalore	3	,, Pondicherry	14
,, Cannanore	4	,, Madras	16
,, Tellicherry	4	,, Coconada	18
,, Calicut	5	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Beypoor	5	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Cochin	6	,, Cogaulpore	20
,, Alleppy	7	,, False Point	21
,, Tuticorin	8	Arrive CALCUTTA	23

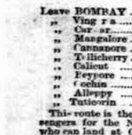
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangize Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,610 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Towers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th December, 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Dec. 1872	Leave BUSREH	Dec. 1872
Arrive Kurrachee	6	Arrive Fao	25
,, Gwadur	11	,, Bushire	27
,, Muscat	13		Jan. 1872
,, Bunder Abbas	15	,, Linga	1
,, Linga	17	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Bahrein	14	,, Muscat	5
,, Bushire	18	,, Gwadur	7
,, Fao	20	,, Kurrachee	9
BUSREH	21	BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HARDINGE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	... ...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	... ...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	... ...	...	... 1 8
Horses	... ...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	... ...	...	... 8 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3	0 12	0 2	0 6	0 9
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th December. This Steamer has only Re-Rest accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table with Wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th November 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	38	24	8	
Port Said	39	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-0	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles, shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for the Austrian Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship GEORGE KENDALL, THOMAS FENWICK, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOAT for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In case when boat-men attend the Goods will be landed at the Consignees' risk and expense.

Captain Fenwick will not be responsible for any package after they leave the ship's side.

THOMAS FENWICK,
Master and Agent.

No. 38, Meadow Street, 23rd November 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "KHEDIVE" (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P., Captain J. D. Seymour), will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELTA (1,618 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain E. M. EDMOND, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking the Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 30th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Ship COLONEL FYTCHE, from CALCUTTA.—NOTICE is hereby given that this vessel's arrival, and Consignees are called upon to SEND OFF BOAT, with all delay, to receive their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain HARRISON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by bills of lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 23rd November 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship ST. BERNARD, from Rangoon, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned without further intimation. I shall not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH and Co. have been appointed to act as Agents for the Captain and Owners of the Ship.

All Landing Orders are to be sent to them for their inspection and counter signature, accompanied by Bills of Lading in the usual manner.

A. L. TAYLOR,
Master of the Ship St. Bernard

Bombay, 25th November 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUNDS ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT TREASURY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF CHINA CUBEBS, OFFICE AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, AND SUNDRY MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of November 1872, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28 Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, *In Re* Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, a stock of China Cubebs in bags, scale, weights, copper and zinc sheeting, door locks, and sundry other effects.

Also, on the same day, a quantity of household and office furniture, consisting of glass window door show case, lady's writing table, red pier, dressing, writing, and card tables, mahogany sideboard with marble top and looking glass, black-wood side board, arm chairs, argand lamps, blackwood easy chair 4-inch rose, copying press with mahogany cabinet, and sundry, miscellaneous articles.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS, MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, (without reserve) on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December 1872, at 1 P.M., at the Harbour Defence-yard (old Gunpowder Works) Mazagon, the undermentioned Government Stores, consisting of anchors, anvils, augers and screws, bells, bell wire, block iron and wood sheaves, different sheave, bolts and rivets iron, boats jolly cutter and launch, buckets leather, buoy wooden, cans iron and tuns iron chains of various sizes, chairs, coir yarn, copper sheet and rod, forges, gauges, iron girders, glass tubes, guides, hammers, hides horse iron rubber sheet and pieces, iron bars and pipes, globe lamps, nails of sizes, Norgenstiks, oil cans (5), plates rolls (double handed), ratchet, teak raf ers, rope, saw, slings, railway sleepers, Smith's tools, screw spanners, tables, tanks, valve boxes, vices, a large stock of teakwood, and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

Terms—25 per cent. on the lots being knocked down, and the balance to be paid and the lots to be removed within 3 days, or they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, handsome Plate, 6, 8, and 12 Chandelier and Argand lamps, Bristol Glass, Hall carpets, a Magnificent self-acting Organ, a first-class English built Landau, a pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., &c. Gurgaum.

On the proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage Horses, &c., the proper y of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF KOOBUK WOOL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at Chinch Bunder, 3rd row, by order, and in godowns of Gowalboy Sonjee, and on account and at the risk of Moolanee Mugoomul Mayaram :—

Landed Ex ss Dirian.

C G S.—20 Bales Koobuk Wool.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1872.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

4 Cases T. Red Prints, 3 Cases Handkerchiefs, 1 Case Plain N. A., 1 Case Cashmere Cloth, 2 Cases Muslin, 1 Case Gilt Frames, 2 dozen Silk Umbrellas, 10 Cases Eau de Cologne, 4 Cases Sauce and Sand's Clocks.

On account of the concerned—
17 Sets Plated Harness.

On account and risk of Nowrojee Cowasjee Mistery :—
5 Cases Gilt Frames.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sub-mit to Public Auction, at the Mazagon (Darrookhana) under :—

100 Tons First class Teak Square.
100 ,, Second-class ditto
75 ,, Boards and Scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Also on account of the first purchasers, Hajee Noor Mahomed Ahmed and Hajee Noor Mahomed Gunny, about 50 tons teak boards and scantlings.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1872.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.

JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES, WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT	Rs. 22
,, ,, PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT	,, 25
,, OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever	,, 25
,, HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar	,, 35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to	,, 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	,, 25
MARBLE CLOCKS from Rs. 30 to	,, 1,200
MUSICAL BOXES from Rs. 13 to	,, 6 0

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

No. 3, Hornby Row.

ROSSELET AND CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND SUNDRIES,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR PATECK, BENOIT AND COURVOISIER, FRERES, CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SUISSE.

JUST ON HAND, by the last OVERLAND MAILS TEAMER, a nice assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GENEVA and LONDON MAKERS.

FANCY WATCHES, SINGING BIRD BOXES, playing ONE and TWO at a time. GOLD and SILVER HOUR and MINUTE REPEATERS.

ALBERT and GUARD CHAINS of LONDON and GENEVA MANUFACTURE, of the latest CHOICE and FASHION.

SOLE IMPORTERS of HOLLOWAY'S and AMERICAN CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, of various shapes and patterns.

AMERICAN TOY, in great variety, to be DISPOSED of in CASES.

Also a few cases of STEREOSCOPES and SLIDES on hand.

1 Case of CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE DES PRINCES, in largeam tins-8 bottles for sale.

No. 1, Forbes Street.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Re ents of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on exceptional merits of this revolver, with prices lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

291, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT CHRISTMAS.

THE Fine New S.S. RINALDO, 1,800 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and carries both a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

FARES TO LIVERPOOL, excluding Wines, &c...Rs. 500.
,, SUEZ ,, ,, ... ,, 300.

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

To be followed by the well known and favourite S.S. OTHELLO, 3,200 Tons, and others of the same Line.

LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY,
P. & O. COMPANY'S LIBRARY, TO-NIGHT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 28TH NOV.,
JOINT BENEFIT OF THE
SISTERS FORD,
AND LAST PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY OF THIS COMPANY.

BEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.

MR. STEBBING and his WONDERFUL SONS have kindly consented to appear TO-MORROW NIGHT.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27TH NOVEMBER.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE,
JAPANESE,

SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER,
LAST APPEARANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Gallery	Rs. 1
Stalls	,, 2	Pit	As. 8

Doors open at 8. Performance precisely at 9 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

HELLER'S WONDERS.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAST PERFORMANCE IN INDIA
OF
ROBERT HELLER.

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH NOVEMBER.

NEW PROGRAMME
OF
WITCHCRAFT AND MUSIC.

Seats secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.
Rs. 4; Rs. 2; Rs. 1.

APPLICATIONS for the post of SUB-ENGRAVER at the MINT will be received during December next. Salary Rupees sixty-five.

THE DURBAR.

A beautifully-executed, 10 by 8, PHOTOGRAPH of the DURBAR, taken by MR. SYKES. Rs. 2 8 each.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The ANNUAL COMPETITION for the ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL will TAKE PLACE on the Morning of the 29TH, 30TH, and 30TH INSTANT. Play to commence each Morning at 6-30.

R. MURRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Any PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or OWING MONEY to, the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT PRIDDEN, Bo al Engineers, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within two months of THIS DATE, after which no Claims will be received or recognised.

J. H. P. MALCOLMSON, Major,
Comdt. 3rd Sind Horse,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Jacobabad, 20th November 1872.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The PARTNERSHIP in the business of FORWARDING AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, and GENERAL AGENTS, carried on by JOSEPH GOSLETT and THOMAS WILLIAM FITCH, at Meerut, Saharunpore, Mussoorie, Nynee Tal, Almorah, Moradabad, Lahore and Jullundhur, under the STYLE of GOSLETT and FITCH, has been DISSOLVED THIS DAY, and the Business will be henceforth carried on by Mr. Joseph Goslett under the STYLE and FIRM of GOSLETT and Co.

Meerut, 23rd November 1872.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

FOUR PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK, GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION will receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE, at par, of a small amount of this STOCK, in sums of £10, or any multiple thereof. It is redeemable; bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council for India, payable in London (in Sterling) half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July. Warrants being posted direct to the holders.

To Persons not Investors, this offers now an excellent opportunity, the price being considerably below that of 4 per cent. Indian Government Paper, and carrying, besides Principal, the Current Interest (2 per cent.), payable in London on 31st prox.

The Oriental Bank Corporation will, on payment here, issue Provisional Receipts, pending arrival from London of the Stock Certificates in the name of the purchasers.

Bombay, 9th November 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR.—Apply at the Omnibus Company's, Khetwady.

Extra Choice
MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

	per thousand	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
No. 1 Cigars or Cheroots		90	100
,, 2 Do.	do.	55	60

The particular attention of Connoisseurs is solicited to the following superior brands (*the finest produce of the Manillas, and very rarely procurable*) in exquisite condition for present use.

CABALLEROS ..... box of 125 21 8 24 0
DO. IMPERIALES COLORADOS ..... ,, 21 8 24 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER ..... ,, 18 0 20 0
VEGUEROS, the choice pressed Cigar ,, 21 8 24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
OF VARIOUS SIZES

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

A FEW VERY HANDSOME
BRUSSEL'S CARPETS.

TABLE COVERS.
Of the Latest Patterns.

TABLE LINEN.
COUNTRY made TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes, with NAPKINS to match.
STRONG COUNTRY made TOWELS, 32 by 45 inches.
Do do do do 14 by 14 ,,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN STORES.

ON HAND A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF
MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
CLARET, BURGUNDIES,
GERMAN WINES,
CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE,
BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

For Special Price Lists, apply to

J. NEUBERG.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE ENGINES, STEAM and HAND PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, CANE MILLS, and HODGSON'S PATENT WIRE TRAMWAY can be SEEN WORKING at the above Works at any time.

W. NICOL & Co.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just RETURNED from POONA, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the approaching Season, with her usual TASTE, CARE, and EXPEDITION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS RECEIVED "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES." "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS." "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES." &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS." "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
JUST ARRIVED FOR THE COMING SEASON.

A. ALLAN,
CIVIL, STAFF, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILOR,
17, APOLLO STREET.

A. ALLAN, respectfully invites the attention of his Constituents and the Public in General to his LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of NEW STOCK.

These Goods have been carefully selected by HIMSELF from the best Manufactories in England and the Continent, and he confidently asserts that they cannot be surpassed in Bombay for excellence of quality, being of superior texture and design.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS.

A Splendid Assortment of Fancy Silk mixed Coatings.
Black and Blue Merinos, Black, Blue and Scarlet Serges.
West of England Tweeds in numerous variety.
A selection of best Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
Black, Blue, and Lavender Coloured Doeskins for Trouserings.
Black and White Silk Moire Antique for Wedding Vests.
Best White and Colored Diamond Quiltings for ditto.
A Variety of Coloured Cotton and Linen Drills for Trousers and Suits.
Particular attention to WEDDING OUTFITS.

NEW REGULATION
INFANTRY AND STAFF CORPS BELTS, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOLD LACE, GOLD AND SILVER COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Black Dress Hats Newest Style from the best Makers.
Black and Drab Pullovers, Cork lined quite a novelty.
A large Assortment of Hats, Helmets and Puggries of every description.

HOSIERY.

Shirts, Collars, Scarf Ties, Braces and Embroidered Shirt Fronts, Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

Scotch Plaids, Trunks. Tam O'Shanter Bonnets, Solid Leather, Hat Boxes, Courier Bags, Leather Straps and Railway Wrappers.

SALOON CARPETS.

THE RICHEST VELVET PILE CARPETS, EVER EXPORTED TO BOMBAY, 30 FEET BY 22.
A VARIETY OF CARPET TO ARRIVE.

JOONAS TYAB,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth; likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—A GENTLEMAN of EXPERIENCE is required as MANAGER of an established London company, Branch Offices of which are about to be opened at Calcutta and the other Presidency Towns. Applications to be addressed to "DIRECTOR," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW
COLD SEASON STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per S.S. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

			Per Pair	Rs.	s.
GLOVES	Ladies' White Kid Gloves			2	12
	Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	Net.	,,	2	12
	Gents White Kid Gloves		,,	3	0
	Gents' Colored Kid Gloves		,,	3	0
	Gents Dogskin Gloves		,,	2	12
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each			9	0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each			8	8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each			6	8
	Badham's Spun Silk		All new Patterns.	12	0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.			60	0
	Badham's White Shirts			60	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz			6	8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose			12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from			14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from			16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair			4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for			20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,			28	0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each			6	0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth			11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool			18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool			19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk			22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits			30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits			22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits			35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats			15	8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat			12	8
	Black Felt Worthing, Leis, Derby and Stanhope			6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Leis, and Chester			6	0
	Sola Topics new shape			5	0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps			25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians			18	0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats			15	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Colaba Land shares at higher rates; other shares steady. Government paper firmer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	269
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 7 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 0	do.	Ditto	....
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£48	19 [illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000			Colaba Land Co	1,450
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	830
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	430

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,220
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	930
100	5 0	[illegible]	p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	[illegible]		Alexandra Press Co	290
250	12,000	11 [illegible]		Apollo Press Co	7,600
200	3,000	all		Bombay Press Co	2,545
200	500	all		Do New	475
350	1,000	1,0		Broach Cotton Co	920
100	1,500	[illegible]		Cotton Company	1,200
500	1,880	all		Press Co	6,400
350	9,000	all		Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all		Press Co	8,150
300	2,000	1,800		Dhunjiji Cowasji Press Co	280
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,325
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	180
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	607½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Suasson's Press Co	210
* 40	850	750	100 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	525
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
285	2,000	1,000	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	9 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,700 nl.
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,135
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	870
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	1,270
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	910
800	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Oriental	2,730
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	2,050
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,275
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 rd.
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g's Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Treacher & Co	400
2,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 19/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109½ to 110½
Four & half per cent	103½ to 103½
Four per cent	101½ to 101½
Four & half cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New FrenchLoan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 120.	

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed steady without any change in prices. Below we give our closing prices:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	3 0	to Rs.	4 4	0
"	"	40	"	39	" 7	"	"	4 12 0	to "	4 13	0
"	"	40	"	39	" 8½	"	"	5 8 0	to "	5 9	0
"	"	45	"	39	" 7	"	"	5 0 0			
"	"	45	"	39	" 8	"	"	5 9 0	to "	5 10	0
"	"	45	"	39	" 9	"	"	6 7 0	to "	6 8	0
Mad'polams	32	24	"	3	"	"	2 2 6	to "	2 3	0
"	"	50	"	24	" 5½	"	"	3 11 6			
" Jaconets	40	20	"	2½	"	"	2 1 6	to "	2 2	0

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings,	40	in.	39	yds.	7	lbs.	Rs.	4 12 6
500	"	"	"	40	"	39	"	7	"	4 13 0
750	"	"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	"	5 9 0
2,000	"	"	"	(fine) 40	"	39	"	6	"	4 7 0
2,500	"	"	"	40	"	39	"	7½	"	5 6 3
3,500	"	"	"	45	"	39	"	8	"	5 13 0
250	"	"	"	45	"	39	"	8	"	5 13 6
400	"	"	"	54	"	39	"	11	"	8 3 6

COTTON.

The Market dull, and prices unaltered. Purchases reported the following:—

15 candies	Old Dhollera Rs. 206 per candy
50 "	" 206 "
25 "	Jodia W. S. " 184 "

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabolms & Coir bills; Seeds	£2 10s. p. t. nominal. £2 10s. p. t. nominal. £1 15s. nominal. £1 15s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers	Vence; Trieste; Liverpool; Havre	£3. £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton; Opium; Sailing Ships	Rs. 5 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 45 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Fort charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Roumania	Thomas	Moulmein, Oct. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	H. M. S. Vulture	Cay	Muscat.
26	John O. Grant	Grvig	Calcutta.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kurrachee, for Kurrachee.
Steamer Enos, for Singapore. Hongkong, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 1 case haberdashery, The Landing and Shipping Agency.

Africa (s), 1 cask screws, Rajubaly Jeewajee; 1 case tobacco, J. Neuberg; 1 case gold thread, A. C. Daly & Co.

Gitana, 190 cases oilmanstores and 40 cases provisions, Rahimtoola Talub 26 cases sundry colognes, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Alnwick Castle, 145 barrels copperas green, Richard Martin & Co.; 20 cases matches, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 11 cases matches, Esmail Abdoolrymon.;

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khedive (s), 59 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.; 50 bales wool, Lukmidass Sewjee; 100 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 35 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 220 bundles horns, Ludhabhoy Khakey.

Tiverton, 51 bales cotton, Rajaram Dalooram; 51 bales cotton, Khuttow Natha.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 55 bags cotton seeds, Whittle & Co.; 12 bundles hides and 1 box medicine, Mahomedbhoy Amroodin; 20 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 25 packages coffee, Hajee Haroon Hajee Adam; 20 bundles skins, Mana Mahomed Syed Mohedin & Co.; 30 bales hemp, 15 cases lac, 4 bags mace, 1 bag cosumba seeds, 11 bags soap nuts, 2 bags pomegranate shell, Noonan & Co.; 50 bundles horns, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 1 case shawls, Volkart Brothers; 15 cases fishmaws, Hassonbhoy Goolamhoosin; 75 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 200 packages Colombo roots, Mugon Moolchund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 736 bags gingelly seeds, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 18 cwts. senna leaves, 20 chests cassia, 50 packages cloves, and 16 cases olibanum, Bounevialle and Sibille.

Khedive (s), 300 bags gingelly seeds, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 109 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 29 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s) 2 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 15 bales hides, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Emeu (s), 3,000 bundles nail rod iron, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 31 bales cotton, Dewoomull Schomull; 115 bales cotton, Mebraz Notumdass; 30 bales cotton, Khetoomull; 91 bales cotton, D. Jaisomull; 30 bales cotton, Talookchund Kevelram.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—26TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th November, 11-4 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 48 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th November, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th November, 6-44 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 43 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th November, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 46 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 26th November, 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 24th November, 3-40 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Australia.

Via Singapore, 26th November, 2-1 P.M. Time in transit, 9 hours 41 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 24	0 3
" Kurrachee	0 33	0 7
" Madras	0 33	0 12

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 26th November, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 26th November, 2 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 26th November, 6-44 P.M.; via Turkey, 26th November, 8-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Ferens, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from Lahore.

Black, Captain, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

Wood, Captain, 56th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Anderson, Colonel, Political Department, on leave, to England.

Nutt, Captain, Political Department, on duty, to Kattywar.

26TH NOVEMBER.

Frith, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Dinapore.

Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps from furlough, to Allahabad.

West, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kolapore.

Romer, Colonel Royal Artillery, to rejoin to Ahmedabad.

Blake, Vety. Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Ahmedabad.

Barnett, Asst. Surg. 68th, Regt. L. I., on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 28, the GOVT.-Genl. in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon. Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the GOVT.-Genl., leave of absence under medical certificate from the 19th Nov. 1872 to the 7th March 1873.

Under the 27th sec. of the said Statute, the GOVT.-Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Clive Bayley, C.S.I., to be a temporary Member of the Council of the GOVT.-Genl. during the absence of the Hon. Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Mr. H. L. Dampier is appointed to officiate as Secy. to the GOVT. of India in the Home Dept. during the absence of Mr. Edward Clive Bayley, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Erratum.—In Section 9 (b) of Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, for "on" read so.

The GOVT-Genl in Council is pleased to cancel Rule 2 under sec. 21 of the Civil Leave Code, Rule 1 under sec. 7 of Supplement E to that Code, and the second sentence in sec. 31 of the Actg. Allowance Code; and to sanction the following addition to chap I. of the Civil Leave Code:—

"If an officer who is absent on leave obtain promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of pay or acting allowance which involves no change in or addition to his duties or responsibility, the promotion or increase shall have effect at once; otherwise the promotion of an absent officer shall have effect only from the date of his return to duty."

This section applies to Mily. Officers in Civil employ, and to all officers who are subject to the rules in the Supplements to this Code.

The GOVT.-Genl. in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to chap. I of the Civil Leave Code:—

"An officer who is discharged from the public service, and re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the sanction of the GOVT. of India, count his service prior to discharge towards leave after re-employment."

This section applies to officers who are subject to the rules in the Supplements to this Code.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Capt. Charles John Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjt., 5th Regt. N. I., for one year, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. W. Clarke, Ex. Engr., 1st grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

Capt. F. F. Cotton, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is transferred to the Mily. Works Branch.

Lieut. W. F. Richardson, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, joined the H. Chuckratta Division, on special duty, on the forenoon of the 1st Nov.

Mr. M. Birkbeck, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, joined the Raneekhet Road Division on the 5th Nov. 1872.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Lahore, 1st November 1872.

With reference to G. O. 88 of 1872, the following Horse Guards' General Order, dated the 1st September 1872, is re-published for information:—

Horse Guards' G. O. 69 of 1872, (Officers' Dress, Sub-Lieutenants of Cavalry.)

Misunderstanding having arisen relative to the dress to be worn by Sub-Lieuts. of Cavalry, the following regulations will be strictly adhered to:—

Tunic.—Same make as for all other officers but without lace, except the gold shoulder cord, and with white cloth edging on cuffs and collar.

For Sub-Lieuts. of Hussars—Gold cord, according to a pattern to be seen at the Horse Guards, will be substituted for gold chain lace worn by the other officers. This cord will also be worn round the collar, no lace or braid to be worn.

Trousers.—As for other officers, but with cloth stripes.

Pantaloons, Overboots, Cloak, Spurs, Forage Cap, and, Sword, —As for other officers.

Pouch.—Black patent leather, as worn by Royal Artillery, in undress, without any badge.

Pouch Belt, and Sword Belt—White leather.

Sword Knot—White leather with white acorn.

Stable Jacket—As for other officers, but without lace, except shoulder cords.

Head Dress—Sub-Lieuts. who don't wish to provide themselves with the head dress worn by the officers of the corps may be supplied with Staff Sergeants' helmets, busbies, &c., on payment of the following sums:—

	£	s.	d.
Dragoon Guards or Dragoons	1	14	0
2nd Dragoons	3	10	11
Hussars	2	15	6
Lancers	4	4	0

Requisitions and size rolls for the Staff Sergeants' helmets and busbies required should be sent to the Director of Clothing, and Commanding Officers will see that the amount to be charged is credited in the pay li t, for the ensuing quarter.

The above regulations do not apply to the household troops.

Head Quarters, Seallote, 12th November 1872.

Attention is directed to the Quarter-master General's Circular No. 67, of the 14th October 1872, notifying that the 9th voyage of the Indian Transport Service 1872-73. will also be via the Suez Canal, instead of round the Cape, as was first ordered.

Time-expired men on leave from for free discharge, entitled to passage at the expense of the State, who are proceeding to the Cape or the Mauritius, will, as directed in paras. 4 and 7 of G. O. C. C. dated 7th Sept. 1872, be sent to Deolalee; but, as passages from Bombay will now have to be provided for them in private vessels, they must complete their term of service before embarkation, in the same manner as those going to other colonies who embark at Calcutta.

Head Quarters, Seallote, 14th November 1872.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bengal Cav.—Lieut-Col. F. C. J. Brownlow, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Col. Farquharson on furlough. Dated 11th Nov. 1872.

39th N. I.—Capt. W. M. Molyneux, Genl. List, Infy., on furlough in Europe, to be 1st Wing Sub., vice Baylis. Dated 11th Nov. 1872.

Landour Depot.—Asst. Surg. R. W. Berkeley, Royal Horse Arty., to have medical charge, vice Smith, proceeding home on expiry of his tour of seces in Idia. Dated 11th Nov 1872.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	Dec.	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf viâ Kurrachee	Nov. 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Dec. 3	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 14	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"R." inquires of us when Dr. Livingstone was last in Bombay. He was last here in the autumn of 1865, having visited this city previous to starting on his last African Expedition.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON—October 8th, at Kingston, Canada, Robert Henderson Robertson, late Captain Royal Artillery, aged 33 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEWART—November 26th, at the Custom House, Fort, the wife of Charles Stewart, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRAND—PYNE—November 16th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Maule, William, son of the late Captain Brand, Royal Navy, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. W. Pyne, of Charlton House, Somersetshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYDEN—November 19th, at Simla, the wife of Dr. Bryden, of a son.

COCHRANE—November 22nd, at Cawnpore, the wife of Major Cochrane, 8th (the King's) Regiment, of a son.

DOBBIN—November 19th, at Meerut, the wife of Major G. M. Dobbin, R. H. A., of a son (prematurely), who only survived his birth half an hour.

GARWOOD—November 21st, at Meerut, 109th Hussar Lines, the wife of Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, Royal Engineers, of a son.

VANRENEN—November 21st, at Moradabad, the wife of Major Adrian D. Vanrenen, B. S. C., of a daughter, still-born.

WATSON—November 18th, at Bareilly, the wife of Colonel E. D. Watson, 11th Regiment N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

UNWIN—NORMAN—November 16th, at St. Luke's Church, Abbottabad, by the Rev. Henry Corbyn, William Heathcote Unwin, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to Annie Georgina, youngest daughter of the late James Norman, Esq.

DEATH.

DAVIS—November 14th, at Mooltan, of convulsions, Anne Blanche, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. C. Davis, aged one year ten months and six days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "roprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1872.

THE report of the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy which we were enabled to publish in our issue of Monday and in our last Overland will doubtless have been eagerly perused, but we doubt if our readers have been able to find almost anything of importance in it beyond what we referred to in our notice of the dinner. However, they have now the satisfaction of judging for themselves, which is a great matter, and not of taking their notion of the speech on trust from a mere listener.

It will be noted that in this speech Lord Northbrook did professedly enter on the discussion of Indian public affairs; and in doing so, he first called attention to the fact that the tour which he was making and the tours which his predecessors had made through various parts of India, were not mere journeys of pleasure or even of ceremony. What are they then? is the question which thus naturally arises; and one part of the answer is that it is of importance for the Viceroy to make acquaintance with the country and with its people and its institutions. That view of the subject is too obvious to call for any comment. It is also obvious that there are questions of local interest to be considered and settled on such tours, "questions which," as the Viceroy put it, "are often "settled at once at an interview by personal "communication, but which if left to correspondence might not be settled without considerable correspondence and delay." This statement is calculated to excite curiosity as to what kind of questions are to be settled on the occasion of a Viceroy's visit, and what kind are to be "left to correspondence." If certain questions are to be held over for settlement until the Governor-General of India pays a visit to the district chiefly concerned with them, there may be quite as much delay in the settlement of them as if they were dealt with in the ordinary way of correspondence. It is evidently impossible to draw any distinct line between the questions which are to be dealt with by correspondence and those which are to be kept over until the Viceroy arrives and settles them in personal conference. The separation between the two sets of questions must just be left to the judgment and integrity of the Supreme and local Governments, and weak or bad Governments could take an injurious advantage of this arrangement just as easily as of an arrangement which left the Supreme Government to settle matters wholly by correspondence. It must be seen that no advantage is taken of this division of questions to put off indefinitely the settlement of any matter which might easily or satisfactorily be dealt with by correspondence; and while a certain good may arise from the settlement of local questions in personal conference, it should not be forgotten that this involves a danger of the Governor-General of India losing sight, in his interest in local questions, of the more imperial considerations which ought to be the guides of his policy. *Ars longa, vita brevis*, is nowhere more true than in India, and the few years which constitute the official life of a Viceroy can hardly afford him much time for considering local questions from anything like a local point of view. High as is the position and great the wealth of Lord Northbrook, yet we consider his life at present to be even worse than that of a negro slave, because physically he is as hard worked as almost any slave, in a trying climate, and, besides that, he has to work his brain incessantly, and after a fashion which Sambo knows not of, and half an hour of which, if he succeeded in achieving it, would suffice to make him a raving maniac. Therefore, we think, only very guarded encouragement should be given to the Governor-General of India making himself locally acquainted with local questions. He has to look to imperial rather than to local interests, and it is impossible for any mind even of more than average capacity to look after the imperial interests of India and, at the same time, to busy itself to any extent with mere local questions. And how, let us ask, will a personal visit to any place enable a Governor-General to be in a better position for settling a local question than he would be in without making such a visit? Of course when local authorities differ in regard to where a fort ought to be directed, as in the case of Mooltan, to which Lord Northbrook alluded, it is of importance for any arbiter to make himself personally acquainted with the ground but we can hardly regard the genuine, and represents a faith.

settlement of such questions as forming any essential part of the business of an Indian Viceroy, and would remind Lord Northbrook of the wise saying of the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis, that the head of a department should avoid as much as possible doing anything which a subordinate can do for him. But take another instance of Viceregal interference aided by Viceregal local experience. Lord Northbrook, in his speech, instanced the legal condition of the Punjab, and on that subject he said—"I "had to consider how the introduction of "a more uniform and regular system of "law into the Punjab, and the consequent increase of judicial business could best be reconciled with the maintenance of the full authority and influence of the executive officers." His Excellency "had the great advantage" of discussing that question on the spot "with "the Lieutenant-Governor and many local "officers of the province." Now that expresses pretty much the advantage which a Governor-General is likely to get from discussing a question on the spot. He is not likely in his inquiries to go beyond the Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor and the higher officers of the province, and it by no means follows that the coming under their instruction and influence will enable him to take a more just imperial view of the case in question. On the contrary, there is quite as great a likelihood of his mind being biassed and brought to view the subject from a purely local point of view, and that only one of several local points of view—the point of view, to wit, of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor and the higher officers of the province. It seems to us that a Governor-General ought not to be biassed in favour of the views of such officers, and cases sometimes arise when it is on him that imperial interests depend for traversing the erroneous views of such officers. We do not for an instant mean to assert that local knowledge may not be of use to a Viceroy, but would point out that great care must be taken in not allowing it to have undue allowance over the petty advantage which it implies. In fact, we are of opinion that the greatest advantage to an Indian Viceroy of travelling about this country will be found to lie not so much in giving local knowledge and in coming under local influences as in freeing himself from narrow local influences, or, in the case of a new Governor-General, in preventing him from falling under such influences. Bengal with its wealthy zemindars and miserable, oppressed cultivators, ought not to appear before a Viceroy as representative of the people of India, and the purely official atmosphere of Simla is about the worst which a Viceroy, as Viceroy, could possibly breathe. It is enlargement and freedom from such local influences which constitute the greatest boon conferred upon an Indian Viceroy by travelling over India; and that it has already been very useful in that respect to Lord Northbrook is evident in his remark that "to see "that vast extent of country and the various people that inhabit it, brings more prominently and vividly before your conviction "that no uniform system of Government can be "suited to all parts of Her Majesty's Indian Empire; that the differences which exist in it "are real and have a vital interest, and "are not mere matters of past history." This view has undoubtedly struck observers before, but it has never before been so authoritatively announced or more happily expressed. When we say happily expressed, we refer to that portion of the sentence just quoted which speaks of the differences existing in India as being real and having a vital interest, and not being mere matters of past history. We do not think Lord Northbrook was so happy in saying that "no uniform system of Government can be "suited to all parts of Her Majesty's Indian "Government." The truth is that our Government is so different from anything which India itself could produce, that we might almost as well apply a uniform system of Government to it as try to adopt that system to its various provinces. The different tenures of land, to take one instance of a modifying cause, must affect the details of our administration in India to a very great extent; but that does not affect our "system of Government," or cause that system also to prevent great diversities. In some respects there might be greater uniformity in the Government of India, and in others there might with advantage be greater variety. It would have been of greater interest and importance than anything he did say if His Excellency had told us in what respects he thought the system of Indian Government ought to be loose and variable, and in what respects it should be fixed and uniform. It is told of a Russian Emperor that he complained to his gardener that the plants in one of his conservatories were of different sizes, and he gave orders that they should be cut down to a uniform pattern. That is a cruel instance of the extreme tendency towards uniformity, and we are afraid that if the Russians were here they would threaten to deal with the different races of India very much on a similar principle. But it is easy to conceive of the Prussians governing India in a manner which would be more rigid and uniform than our own and yet would not be less various in its adaptability.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

"A CALCUTTA CATHOLIC" writes to the *Indian Church Gazette* with some observations upon the sparse attendance of the poorer portion of the community on the services of the Church of England, and cites as a contrast the large attendance of Eurasian poor on the services of the Roman Catholic Church. He considers with good reason that the rental of pews and scarcity of free sittings operate much to the hindrance of the classes to whom chiefly the Gospel is sent. He is right to a certain extent, but he proposes what appears to be a most ridiculous remedy—

"Then as to the want of Catholic services; I am certain that something more than either a plain monotoned service, which has been in vogue at 'St. John's' for more than a year, or even a full Choral Service, is necessary to bring these poor people to the House of God. Unless, then, the services at 'St. John's' show signs of improvement, and a highly ornate ritual is, in time, established, it will be the duty of churchmen in Calcutta to use their utmost endeavours in getting out a Mission Priest from England—as was proposed by you towards the beginning of this year, and again lately."

We need hardly assure the readers of the *Indian Church Gazette* that free pews and a highly ornate ritual have been introduced into scores of places of worship belonging to the Reformed Church of England, and in no instance have they attracted any large attendance of Eurasians or of our humbler countrymen. Side by side with the Reformed Church of England and its ministrations to the spiritual wants of civil and military officers and their families, the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches are crowded by devout congregations. No man acquainted with church matters will dispute that for a moment. Then why do the poor not frequent the official tabernacle? Have they any reason to think that the chaplain and his friends wish to *patronise* them in their vaunted house to house

fortable; but they select that route *as the quicker*. The steamers, if they do not stick in the river, are so delayed by sounding and waiting about the narrow channels of the river, and are so ill adapted to navigate such a river as the Chenab, which requires a draught of at the outside three feet; there are such constant delays for wood, and altogether so strong a savour of 'guaranteed five per cent.,' that people to whom time is an object I save the steamers alone and take to the native boats, which can run over the worst parts safely, and if necessary, can go down stream both night and day. And yet these steamers and flats have always paid, they tell me, one year as much as fifteen per cent. as a separate concern, and that was allowing for all the expensive whims of the chairman and the useless steamers sent out, the nut crackers and all the things which never were and never will be used, and would be sold were they not ornamented with the design of the company. By the way, some of the beautiful electro-plate side dishes have been used for the first time on board the Viceroy's steamer! There is, however, one redeeming point which should be stated in extenuation of the extravagance, although it does not affect the despatch of steamers from England which could not by any possibility be used on the river. Nothing can do that. But it is a fact that after carrying troops up the Indus to Mooltan the company were naturally induced to suppose that such advantageous traffic would remain with them, and that it would be worth while to lay out money in that direction. No doubt some of the things came out just at the very time such traffic was to be given up. But nevertheless it does seem very hard that with little or no warning such a source of revenue should have been taken from them and given to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, which was made the route for troops proceeding up and down the country. I say this was no doubt very hard upon them, but it appears that it was this Government patronage which made them appear to be making a dividend of from nine to fifteen per cent. by their river traffic, to which I have alluded above. The head money allowed was something monstrous. For each British soldier carried, one gold mohur was paid, and all the food was provided by the Commissariat—probably about the highest rates ever given even for the carriage of the British soldier, and sufficient to cover a multitude of even such blunders as Mr. Andrews had made. Since then, as I understand, the Company has been gradually declining, and so far as I can see, must be running steamers at a dead loss, but still it seems the paternal Government comes to the rescue. All the porter and beer for the troops or a great portion of it goes up the river to Mooltan, and that neat sum, a gold mohur, is paid for each cask, and on that the steamers with their highly paid crews, greedy furnaces, and elaborate establishments are kept going. Apart from all the people concerned being very nice and agreeable, and apparently in their senses, I should say they were either mad or playing the fool.

About this period you will please to allow some fine days to elapse during which I have been down with dengue, in order I suppose more thoroughly to realize the Viceroy's doings, and I don't like it at all. All those who had not accepted a previous opportunity have had the fever, and I should say that it was just as well the Viceroy had the looking glasses all to himself, for the appearance of some people is most extraordinary—one eye slanting up, lips like a Sambo minstrel, and face altogether as red as a turkey cock. If the Viceroy had these melancholy symptoms and the looking glasses to see them in, I don't wonder at his going in the tug to be rid of them, perhaps after taking a rough sketch of the same—for he is great at sketches and occupied himself on the crew, the butlers or any one who looked at all picturesque. It is not a bad use to put foolscap to.

19TH NOV.

Having arrived here, I find that the Viceroy after all only had fever which was taken in [illegible] all right, and by the time he arrived [illegible] ever, were all made for a visit from the [illegible]obabad side, and perhaps nothing like playing the fool than to walk through [illegible] triumphal arches the back way; so that things did not fit quite so nicely as they might have done. Lord Donoughmore was the real dengue subject, and had it in style, but they say Lord Northbrook appeared very weak and not up to much exertion. However that may be, I hear he had a good look over the yard of the Railway Flotilla at Kotree, and expressed his surprise at the extent of steamers and stores. Could His Lordship have seen the number of new flats and steamers which have had to be broken up, without making a ten rupee note, he might possibly have wondered still more. The whole of the Indus route requires vitalizing, and I am glad to hear the telegraph is just going to be laid along the Indus valley line. Concerning that line of railway I have heard a good deal: of the continual washing away of its embankments by the river; of the extravagance in bridges caused by the route selected; but chiefly of the absurdity of the change of gauge so that the rolling-stock from Kurrachee to Kotree will be of no service higher up, and the troops will have to be perpetually shifting their baggage on a journey from Kurrachee to Lahore. The loss of most importance to my mind is the inability to utilize the carriages and engines of other lines on an emergency, and also the large surplus of stock which all the older companies have in their possession, and which might be made available. But I have yet to hear all I want about the railway, and will say no more to-day. The little Nawab of Bawulpore did things in splendid style at a cost of about five lacs, and all for the pleasure of going on the steamer to say "How do you do, Sir," very prettily, and carry off Lord Northbrook to dinner. The last and perhaps greatest iniquity in these parts I am led to expect is the Indo-European Telegraph Company, also guaranteed five per cent. and paying nothing, with its offices cramful of clerks and fat managers. But we shall see.

THE NAWAB OF JOWRAH.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF JOWRAH left Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway at a quarter past 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Half a complete company of the 17th Regiment N. I. paraded at the Byculla station as a guard of honour for His Highness. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Cooperage Battery, Esplanade, in honour of the Nawab's departure.

THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.

A LARGE crowd of the subjects of His Highness the Jam, now residing in Bombay, assembled outside the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway yesterday morning to do His Highness honour on his departure from Bombay. In the compound of the station half a complete company of the 17th Regiment N. I. was drawn up as a guard of honour. On the platform chairs had been provided for the accommodation of the native gentlemen who were present to bid His Highness a hearty farewell, and among whom were noticed Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Morarjee Goculdas, Khutao Macoonjee, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Soondersdas Mooljee, Thakoredas Atmaram, and many others. Mr. Bal Dinajee, Assistant Oriental Translator, was present on behalf of Government. At 8 o'clock, His Highness arrived at the station, accompanied by his prime minister and members of his staff; and was received at the entrance to the station by Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and Mr. Thakoredas Atmaram. On the platform he shook hands with some of his Bombay friends, and after an interchange of civilities, got into the special train which had been engaged for him. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the Cooperage Battery as a mark of honour to His Highness. The Jam proceeds on a pilgrimage to Benares, and after a tour through Calcutta and other places, intends returning to Bombay about the 22nd December next. After a short stay here he will leave for his territories.

PARSEE PROGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have always entertained an opinion that the editors of the native local newspapers were enlightened men, or persons whose ideas were far superior to those of other native people; but the following article from the pen of the editor of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* has tended greatly to diminish the value I placed on their liberal views. It runs as follows:

"A Parsee lady, the wife of B..... C..... B....., contrary to the usages and etiquette of her caste, sang the other day at the concert of Signor Marras. The well-wishers of the Parsee community are much pained by her appearance, and say that she has not set any good example to her sisters. Parsee males and Parsee females thoughtlessly ape English manners, which we are sure will never end in any good. We trust the appearance, of Mrs. B..... will be her first and last, and no lady of respectable family will follow her example."

What advance can the natives make towards civilization when those to whom they look up for encouragement do not like anything good, and try to hinder others from any attempt that may lead towards the same.

May I ask the native editor if the above is the work of his own brains, and if so, on whose authority he writes that "the well-wishers of the Parsee community are much pained by her appearance, and say that she has not set any good example to her sisters." Have the Parsees appointed him a leading member, or does he think all the Parsees have the same ideas as himself? Let me tell him that the Parsees are very much pleased at the noble example she has so courageously set, and wish her every success.

The Parsees, both males and females, do not thoughtlessly ape English manners as the editor will have it, but they know fully well that their manners and customs are not suited to the present civilized age, and very willingly give up old manners which they, who have a very little of education, cannot think of without a blush.

The editor may relish "nautches" or songs sung by native prostitutes which are very disagreeable, and to one with a little knowledge of music, most abominable, but liked only by savages.

The appearance of Mrs. B..... in public has paved the way to other ladies, and I doubt not that many will, in future, tread in her footsteps.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* objects to Parsee ladies and gentlemen singing and dancing as contrary to usages and etiquette of the Parsees; but what has he to say to their eating European food—perhaps he approves of it, as he makes no mention on that subject.

Many respectable Parsees have put themselves to a great deal of expense in teaching their children to sing, play, and dance *too*, and I would like to know what they think of the above article.

Bomber, 26th November. JUNO.

After some hesitation we have inserted the above letter, only eliminating full names, as unnecessary to the controversy, and we have only to add to it that we know no reason why Parsee ladies should not take a very pretty and handsome place among their sisters of the *grandmonde*.—ED. *B. G.*

THE ANOMALIES OF THE JURY LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I am one of those whose high privilege it is to serve his Queen and country as a juror at the Criminal Sessions now being holden (as the lawyers say) at the High Court of this city. As a somewhat old inhabitant I may say that I have served in this capacity, and in this Court, many a time and oft. Time was when the judge left his robing-chamber for the judgment seat alone and unattended. He is now escorted to the Bench by the Deputy Sheriff and the Head Bailiff (capital letters please, printer), each armed with a wand bearing a remarkable resemblance to a billiard-cue, and both of whom seemed to me to be ashamed of their oppressive duty. Time was—well do I remember it!—when, the Clerk of the Crown having pronounced the juror's name, it was so stentoriously repeated by the Crier of the Court that the unhappy juror who was yelled at felt almost a prisoner as he meekly walked into, what appeared to his alarmed imagination, a dock. *Nous avons changé tout cela.* The Clerk of the Court has now nothing to do with calling out the names; nor, thanks be to Heaven, has the Crier. No, Sir! The Deputy Sheriff has that operation all to himself; and it must say creditably doth he perform it; not with a roar, but mellifluously and in cadence soft. The consequence is, that the ere-while frightened juror now walks into the jury-box with placid countenance and erect mien.

The diversity of names called might be productive of amusement in a cricket-tent or some such hilarious locality; but, Mr. Editor, how can one chaff and laugh within the solemn precincts of a Court of Justice? Names like J..... and Brown, Tomkins and Smith may pass without a smile; but what is one to do when the Deputy Sheriff, with bland countenance, calls for a gentleman from Goa whose patronymic is Circumcision or Immaculate Conception—I forget which?

But, Mr. Editor, I would like to know who has the making out of the jury list? I should like to become acquainted with that man. The individual, whoever he may be, must be a man of no ordinary stamp, possessing a mind of great grasp and subtle ingenuity with mental powers overflowing with discrimination and nicety. Who cannot but admire the contriving characteristic of a mind which places, for instance, one merchant on the special jury, and another merchant on the common jury; and which traces a cunning distinction between one set of brokers, commission agents and merchants' assistants, who are termed "special jurors," and another set—equally good men and true—who are called "common jurors!"

The distinction is, to say the least of it, invidious; and this leads one to ask, What are the qualifications required in a special, as contradistinguished from a common, juror? Do they consist in intelligence above the common run or education, or social position, or income, or the vulgar consideration of wealth? Or is the selection left to the judgment and caprice of a single individual?

I should like these questions answered.

26th November. AN OLD FOGEY.

BOMBAY.

RAO OF CUTCH.—H. H. the Rao of Cutch is to stay at Surat for a day or two.

SURAT.—Mr. Ramsay, C.S., First Assistant Collector of Surat, is expected at that station on or about the 30th inst.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL.—We learn that the Begum of Bhopal was received with due honours at Surat. She stays in the bungalow of Mr. Harrybhoy Motiram.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—The *Bombay Summachar* strongly recommends Government to appoint Mr. F. H. Souter, Commissioner of Police, as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Soobhana Hurryba, a cartman, was fined four rupees by the Senior Magistrate, for torturing his bullocks in a public place.

THE ADDRESS OF THE POONA PARSEES TO THE VICEROY.—We learn that the address of the Parsee residents of Poona was presented to H. E. the Viceroy by Dustoor Hosungjee Jamasjee.

LATE DEWAN TO THE RAO OF CUTCH.—We hear that the Mahajun of Cutch has presented a petition to H. H. the Rao of Cutch, praying for the reappointment of Mr. Ishwerlal Ochuvlal as his Dewan.

FLOGGED.—A Mussulman by name Sumshoodeen Oomer, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to receive eight stripes, for stealing a pair of shoes belonging to a man named Vullee Mahomed

DRAMATIC.—We hear that the proceeds of one of the forthcoming representations will be devoted to the Khandeish and Nassick Relief Fund—a worthy object for the efforts of the gentlemen of the Bombay Dramatic Society.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.—A Mahomedan lad, aged about fifteen years, named Ebram Tyab, was yesterday sent by the Senior Magistrate to the David Sassoon Reformatory, on a charge of removing a gold earring from the person of a child.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Bengalpoora on the body of a Mussulman named Abdoola. The jury found that the man's death was caused by injuries received by an iron plate having accidentally fallen upon him.

THE VEERUMGAUM MAHAJUN CASE.—We observe that Mr. Little, the full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, has committed several persons for trial before the Sessions Court, on a charge of giving false evidence in the Veerumgaum Mahajun case.

A NOTED THIEF.—In the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Keshow Hunsaram, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing a pair of gold wristlets, the property of one Peera Jeetha, and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

BHOSAWUL.—A correspondent at Bhosawul informs us that one of the European railway employés at that station lately purchased a short Enfield rifle, and on the same day went out to try a shot. When he fired, the rifle burst, and nearly blew his thumb from his hand.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL IN BOMBAY.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, the following among other subjects were brought forward at a sitting of the Viceregal Council in Bombay:—1. To reclaim the remaining portion of the Back Bay. 2. To purchase all the private Bunders. 3. The Fort Trust.

THE LATE DEWAN TO THE RAJA OF DHURUMPORE.—We hear that Mr. Cassumjee, late Dewan to the Raja of Dhurumpore, who was convicted on a charge of criminal misappropriation by Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate of Surat, has been ordered by Government to be transferred to the Surat jail.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—Mr. Mathews, the Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, who lately returned from England, left Bombay last week in company with Mr. Richmond, Assistant Engineer, to inspect the bridges which were washed away by the recent heavy floods.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Narsoo Potajee and Ellapa Laxmon were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with having in their possession a quantity of sugar reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and were fined ten rupees each, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.—The 19th Regt. N. I. will furnish a guard of honour of half a complete company, under the command of a native officer, to be at the Grant Road Railway Station at 6-45 A. M. (Bombay time) to-day, on the departure of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur. A salute of 11 guns will be fired from the Cooperage Battery at 7 A.M. to-day.

SIR SALAR JUNG.—His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, during his stay in Bombay, occupied a bungalow on Alfred Road, Girgaum, belonging to Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakey, and as no rent was charged for the use of the bungalow, His Excellency before his departure presented Mr. Muncherjee with a necklace of pearls and jewels, and the two sons of Mr. Muncherjee each with a jewel and pearl bracelet. Mr. Muncherjee was also presented with a necklace by Bascerut-Dowla, the brother-in-law of the Nizam, who accompanied Sir Salar.

MR. T. C. HOPE.—We mentioned a short time ago that some residents of Surat had forwarded a petition to Government praying for the transference of Mr. T. C. Hope, the District Collector, to some other district. We now see from a Surat paper that a Mahomedan named Abdoola appeared the other day before Mr. Jugjeevandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of Surat, and stated that in the petition against Mr. Hope certain allusions were made with reference to himself, which were not correct. He had stated this to Mr. Syed Edroos and requested him to strike off the portion alluding to himself from the petition, but his request was not complied with. He now wished to proceed against Mr. Edroos, but the magistrate would not entertain his application.

One of our local contemporaries has shown its dislike of the manner with which the reporters of the dailies, instead of being treated as "representatives of the public" and being invited to H. H. the Scindia's banquet, were treated as "reporters" who were to be passive spectators and reporters of the gaieties of the evening. Our dailies have not been able, therefore, to give a *verbatim* report of the pleasures of the *fete*. It would be better if the "authorities" who took, as they might think, this "cautious" step, would state to the public the reasons that prompted them to keep *indirectly the public* ignorant of the entertainment enjoyed by the "chosen few" by the liberality, we might almost say prodigality, of the host when the banquet has cost two lakhs of rupees to H. H. Scindia.—*Indu Prakash*.

SHIPPING ITEM.

THE *s. s.* SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffe, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and [illegible] passengers for different ports.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

KISSONLAL NATHMULL V. ROWJEE APPAJEE GOLMARIA.

This case was called on and was postponed with the consent of the parties.

BULDEO BIYCHUND V. KUSSOWLAL HURREYBHOY.

None of the parties appeared, and the case was ordered to be struck out.

HASSUMBHOY DAYAL AND OTHERS V. LUKHMIDAS GOCULCHUNDJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the defendants after the case had been called on. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,840, the balance due on a note of hand for Rs. 5,000. Mr. Lang denied the liability and the execution of the note. It was a matter of accounts between the parties which had been referred to arbitration and in which an award had been made. After some discussion, His Lordship ordered the suit to be transferred to the long-cause list.

ROBERT PALMER HARDING V. THE AGRA BANK.

Neither of the parties in the suit appeared, and the case was struck out.

EWART LATHAM AND CO. V. FATMABEEBEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Pigot appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Budroodin for the second. The action was brought to recover Rs. 13,154, the amount of redrafts received from home in respect of goods consigned through plaintiffs' firm, by Hajee Ibrahim Jetteykur. Jetteykur died before the redrafts came to Bombay, and the suit was now brought against his legal representatives. The counsel for the defendants admitted the debt against the estate, and argued that their clients were not personally liable. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 13,154 against the estate of the deceased Hajee Ibrahim Jetteykur, with interest and costs. The defendants were to be at liberty, subject to the claim of the plaintiffs in this suit, to charge their costs of this suit rateably against the estate of the deceased. Other creditors of the deceased were left to their legal remedy, if so advised, against this order.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO V. FATMABEEBEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Farran for one defendant and Mr. Budroodin for another. The facts of the case were nearly similar to those of the preceding case. The action was brought to recover Rs. 22,227, the amount of redrafts in respect of consignments of goods made through plaintiffs' firm by Hajee Ibrahim Jetteykur. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 22,227, with interest and costs, against the estate of the deceased Jetteykur: defendants to be at liberty, subject to the claim of plaintiffs in this suit, to charge their costs in this suit rateably against the estate of the deceased.

UMABHOY HATHEESING AND OTHERS VS. RUNCHORDASS DOOLUBDASS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Taylor, who held Mr. Anstey's brief, for the plaintiffs, stated that the second defendant had consented to a postponement of a week; the third defendant had declined service, and returned the summons through post, endorsed "refused," from Baroda. Mr. Lang appeared for the first defendant, and had no objection to the adjournment. Looking at the returned packet, His Lordship noticed that the signature of Mr. Orr, the Prothonotary High Court, was in full on the cover, and remarked it was just the thing to make a man refuse a packet, if he was expecting a summons. The case was postponed until next Tuesday, notice to be served on the third defendant, His Lordship being of opinion that service of the summons had not been fully proved on him.

J. A. BAUMBACH AND OTHERS V. BHUGWANDAS VULLUBJEE.

In this case Mr. Justice Green had granted a rule ordering the name of the father, Bhugwanjee Dwarkadas, to be substituted instead of the son, Bhugwandas Vullubjee. Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant's father and monim in person.

On being asked whether he admitted the claim, the defendant quietly handed in his schedule, which had only been filed the day before, he having evidently, Mr. Latham said, utilized the first postponement by taking the benefit of the Insolvency Act. The claim was admitted in it, and was for Rs. 2,844 on a redraft on certain consignments. A decree was given against the defendant for Rs. 2,844, interest at 9 per cent. from December 1870, costs, &c., with stay of execution.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY CASE.

YESTERDAY, before the business of the Sessions commenced, Mr. Anstey, on behalf of Hurrichund Gunput, who awaits his trial on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain moneys belonging to the G. I. P. Railway, applied that the prisoner should be tried by a common, and not a special, jury, as had been proposed by the counsel for the prosecution, on the ground that a prisoner had a right to be tried by a jury of his peers. His Lordship said it had already been arranged that the trial should be had before a special jury; and it would not be convenient to alter the arrangement now. The trial has been fixed for the 10th December next.

THE CHEATING CASE.

The case of cheating against Sewram Trebhowun, which was commenced on Monday last, was resumed yesterday before the same common jury. The prisoner is charged with cheating the moonim of the Bombay firm of Gopalrao Myral, prime minister of the Gaekwar, and dishonestly inducing him to advance Rs. 1,075 on the security of ornaments which he (prisoner) represented were made of pure gold, whereas he knew them to be of silver gilt with gold. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Panduran, defended the prisoner. Several other witnesses for the prosecution were examined yesterday, after which Mr. Anstey very ably addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. His Lordship having summed up the evidence in a lucid and exhaustive manner, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The Court rose at 6 P.M.

THE GRANT ROAD POISONING CASE

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner for the city of Bombay, resumed an enquiry yesterday at his office, Rampart Row, into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Joseph Maria DeGa. Mr. Jefferson (Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared to watch the case on behalf of Mr. Michael DeGa, brother of the deceased. Mr. DeGa was allowed to sit beside his solicitor, but while the last witness was under examination, he made some signs to him, and on this matter being brought to the notice of the Coroner, he was ordered to leave the room.

The following additional witnesses were examined yesterday:—

Louis Philipe de Rozario said—I am a Licentiate of Medicine in the Bombay University, and live at Mount Road, Mazagon. The deceased, Joseph Maria DeGa, was cousin of my wife. I am not the usual medical attendant of the DeGa family. I have known the DeGa family for many years, and I have been always on good terms with each member of the family. At about a quarter to 10 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, the 12th November, the coachman of Mrs. DeGa, I do not know his name, came to me with a message from Mrs. DeGa, to the effect that her son Joseph, the deceased, had been attacked with vomiting and purging, and asking me to come directly. I went at once and arrived at Mrs. DeGa's house shortly after 10 o'clock. Mrs. DeGa met me in the verandah, and asked me what sweetmeats I had sent to the deceased. I replied that I had not sent any. Mrs. DeGa said that the deceased after eating some sweetmeats, which it was stated I had sent, had been attacked with vomiting and purging, and that his sister Emily and some other servants, who had also partaken of the sweetmeats, were also attacked with vomiting and purging. I then asked Mrs. DeGa to show me the sweetmeats. She told me that not a particle of the sweetmeats had been left. I asked her if she had seen the sweetmeats and to describe them. She said it was a cake made in the shape of a diamond. I then asked her to take me to Mr. DeGa, the deceased. She took me to his bedside. He was sensible. He seemed to be restless. He was tossing about in the bed. I asked him what was the matter. He said he felt cramps in the legs and stomach. He complained also of a burning pain in the throat and of intense thirst. He was vomiting and purging incessantly. I preserved the vomited matter in a bottle. I was informed that the matter he had first vomited had been thrown away, but that which he vomited in my presence I preserved and placed in a bottle, which, when I left the house at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., I gave over to the charge of the brother of the deceased, Mr. Michael DeGa, with instructions that he should keep it under lock and key. The skin was cold, the pulse frequent and feeble, the respirations quick and catching. I considered that the deceased was suffering from the effect of some irritant poison. The stage for using the stomach pump having passed, I sent for some milk, which I administered freely. Mrs. DeGa in the presence of the deceased told me that the deceased had partaken of the cake after or about 6-30 P.M., and that at about 7 o'clock he was attacked with vomiting. He complained that he felt sick and his mother gave him some brandy bitters and applied a mustard [illegible] thinking that he was suffering from indigestion. The vomiting continued and purging set in. I was informed by the servants that no blood appeared either in the vomited matter or in the stools. I asked Mrs. DeGa why she had not sent for me before as soon as these symptoms appeared. She told me that she had sent for the nearest medical man, Dr. Misquita, in Girgaum, and that he had sent back word that he could not come, and that she then sent for me. The deceased was deaf and had a difficulty in his speech, so that I did not ask him questions as to whether he had taken any poison himself or whether he suspected any one had administered it to him. When I first went into the house, Mrs. DeGa, her son Michael DeGa, and her daughter Angela met me. They each accompanied me into the room where the deceased was lying. The deceased was attended by servants only, and not by his mother, or his brother Michael, or his sister Angela. I did not observe anything in the conduct of any person present which gave rise to any suspicion in my mind regarding any one of them. After giving the deceased milk I left the room where the deceased was in order to see his sister Emily, and the servants, four in number, who were suffering from purging and vomiting. In about half an hour, that is, at about 12 o'clock, I was sent for to see the deceased. The symptoms were aggravated, his pulse was 160, it had previously been 144. He was cold and perspiring. I told his mother that he was dying, and advised her to send for a clergyman. I then returned to the servants and Emily DeGa. In about twenty minutes I returned to the deceased's room with the Rev. Mr. Fonseca, and I found the deceased pulseless and insensible, and he expired within a few minutes. It was then twenty minutes to 12—so that the deceased died in about five hours after eating the cake. I have never sent the deceased or any member of his family a present of cake. I have enquired from my servants, who all deny having taken any cake from my house to that of Mrs. DeGa. After the deceased's death I enquired from a person present, who appeared to be a servant of the house, by name Boodia Rama, if the plates of sweetmeats were said to have come from my house. This I asked in the presence of Mr. Michael DeGa and his sister Angela. I asked Boodia Rama who brought it—whether a Marathy, a Soorty, or a Mussulman—had brought the cakes. Boodia Rama appeared confused, and said he could not tell who had brought it. After some time he told me that the person who had brought the sweetmeats had come from Mazagon from Mr. Michael DeQuadros, and that a small sahib had given it to him. I was told by Mrs. DeGa that some of the cakes had been sent to the Bandora, and that the plate was tied in a napkin, the end of which bore my name. I examined the towel, now produced, which has written on it "L. P. M. Rozario, 31-1871." The towel does not belong to me. I have none like it. All the napkins that I possess are marked with marking thread, and the words on the towel now produced are apparently written with common ink. I do not recognise the handwriting on the towel. This was all the conversation I had with Boodia Rama. I do not remember whether Michael DeGa or his sister Angela who were present put any questions to Boodia Rama. Mrs. DeGa and Michael appeared to be anxious to learn the condition of Mr. Antony DeGa, to whom it was stated another plate containing sweetmeats had been sent. When I first went I asked Mrs. DeGa whether she had sent any one to Bandora to enquire after Mr. Antony DeGa, but she said she could not spare any one; but after the deceased's death I urged her to send a messenger, and she did so. She sent the servant Marootee, who is Mr. Antony DeGa's ghorawalla. Marootee returned at about 4 o'clock, and said that with the exception of Mrs. Antony DeGa all were ill. By all he meant the members of the family—Mr. Antony DeGa, Mr. and Mrs. DeLima, and Mr. Antony DeGa's sister, Anneta, and some of the servants. About twelve years ago the deceased was married to Miss Julia Aguiar. She lived with him for about two months and then left him—it was said on account of ill-treatment. For the last four or five months the deceased's wife has been living in Poona.

Dr. Sidney Smith said—I am Surgeon to the Coroner, and live at Mazagon. On the morning of Wednesday, the 13th inst., I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased in the bedroom where the Coroner and jury viewed the body. I removed the stomach and contents and placed them in a bottle. I also removed a portion of the liver and placed it in a bottle. The stomach was intensely congested and contained a quantity of fluid and thick mucous. The other viscera were healthy. I afterwards sealed, tied and labelled the bottles and handed them over to Dr. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser to Government, at the Laboratory of Grant Medical College. I have heard the evidence given by Dr. Rozario of the symptoms observed during life, and that given by Dr. Lyon of the result of the analysis of the viscera I handed to him, and I am of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to arsenical poisoning. The body at the time it was viewed by the jury was undressed by Mr. Michael DeGa and other persons.

Dr. I. B. Lyon said—I am an Assistant Surgeon in H. M.'s Bombay army, Chemical Analyser to Government, and live at Byculla. On the 13th of this month I received from Dr. Sidney Smith two sealed bottles—one of which contained a stomach, while the other contained some portions of a liver. The stomach itself contained about fifteen fluid ounces of thick white pasty matter, and its mucous membrane was intensely congested. In the fluid above referred to some white gritty particles, some of which I removed and examined. They proved to be particles of arsenious oxide (common white arsenic). I produce a small sublimate obtained by heating some of these particles. From experiments on a portion of the fluid I am of opinion that the quantity of arsenic in the same corresponds to not less than 10 grains of arsenious oxide in the whole fluid. I produce some of the arsenic obtained from the fluid. I also discovered traces of arsenic in the liver contained in the second bottle. On the same day, November 13th, Dr. Sylvester brought me a piece of cake, of which this is the remainder. Dr. Sylvester told me that he had been attending Mr. DeGa's family at Bandora, and that this was a piece of the cake that had been eaten by some members of the DeGa family and others at Bandora, and that it had caused symptoms of irritant poisoning. On the 14th instant I received from the Assistant Surgeon at the Bandora Dispensary, along with some other things, a packet which contained between two earthenware plates, some pieces of cake, weighing together about 1,100 grains; and again on the 15th November from the same officer, a sealed packet containing two whole cakes and some fragments of cakes. The weight of one of the whole cakes was 1,230 grains and the other 1,450 grains. The bottle, now produced, contains the remainder of others. In the communication I received from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Bandora with reference to the cake, it was stated that the portions of the cake contained in the first-mentioned packet were portions of cake eaten by Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, who subsequently died; and with reference to the second packet of cake, that this was a portion of the cake sent to Mr. Antony DeGa. All these portions of cake had the same character. The cake consisted of two layers of sponge cake with a layer of some sticky dark coloured substance. This dark matter between the layers had a sort of greyish hue given to it by a quantity of white powder, which white powder proved on examination to be white arsenic. From the portion of cake said to have been eaten by Mr. and Mrs. Pereira I got from 300 grains of cake 48 grains of arsenic, equal to 16 per cent. From the portion of cake given me by Dr. Sylvester, and said to have been eaten by Mr. DeGa's family, I got from 175 grains of cake 25 grains of arsenic, equal to one-seventh of the cake. I examined the viscera which had been sent to me by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Bandora as the viscera of Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, and Mr. Antony DeGa, and found arsenic in the viscera of all three individuals. The amount found in the body of the deceased Joseph Maria DeGa was sufficient to cause the death of two or three people.

Marotee Aba said—I am a Marathi by caste, and am a ghorawalla. I have been for the past 5½ years in the service of Mr. Antony DeGa, who has lately died. Mr. Antony DeGa had a house in Grant Road next door to the house occupied by his mother Mrs. DeGa. Mr. Antony DeGa three months before his death went with his family to live at Bandora; he left the hamal, by name Bheewa Baloo, behind, to take care of his house in Bombay. The mallee, by name Boodin Rama, remained to take care of the garden, and I remained in charge of the house. Bheewa Baloo has been 18 months in Mr. DeGa's service. Boodin Rama took service about 5 or 7 months ago. Bheewa Baloo had previously been in service with Mr. Crawford the auctioneer, and Boodin Rama came from Mr. DeSilva, who is the son-in-law to the late Mr. Antony DeGa. Mr. Antony DeGa was in the habit of coming in from Bandora by the morning train to Church Gate Street Station, from whence he walked to Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s Office, where he was a clerk. He usually went back by the afternoon train to Bandora. Either I or Bheewa Baloo the hamal were in the habit of meeting him at the Tardeo Station either in the morning or afternoon to give him any parcels that we had for him or to take anything, such as dirty clothes, from him. One of us used to take a loaf of bread every morning to the Tardeo or Grant Road Station and give it to him in the train. On Tuesday, the 12th November, I, Bheewa Baloo, and Boodin Rama were engaged in pounding some chunam on the ground in front of the stable in Mrs. DeGa's, our master's mother's, compound. We commenced at 1 P.M. and continued up to 4-30. At about 3 o'clock a man came from the Grant Road past Mr. DeGa's bungalow to where we were standing. This man appeared to be a native of the caste, a Malwanee. He seemed to be about 26 years of age. I should recognize him if I saw him again. He had on a turkey red cloth pugree folded in the same way as the Marathis fold theirs, a white cotton jacket, and a white dhotor without any border. He came close to where I was standing. I saw his face quite plainly. He was not marked with small-pox. I measure about 5 feet 3 inches in height, and this person, who was an entire stranger to me, was about 2 inches taller than I am. He was not very stout nor very thin. He wore no whiskers. He had a moustache. He had a fair complexion. I cannot say whether he had had a ornament on his person. He had no beard. He came up and asked where the malee was. I asked what he wanted with the malee. He said he had brought some sweetmeats. He had in each hand something tied in a white towel, which was pinned at the end. I asked him where he had come from. He said he had come from Mazagon, but he could not tell me his master's name, as he was lately employed and did not know it. I questioned him about his master. He said his master was a short man, and he lived at Mazagon. I knew that a friend of my master's, Mr. DeQuadros, lived at Mazagon, and I asked the man whether his master was Mr. DeQuadros. He replied yes. I again asked him whether he had come from the Nawab's Tank. The man replied yes. Mr DeQuadros lived on the Dockyard road, and the father-in-law of Mr. Michael DeGa lives near the Nawab's Tank. I thought that the man must have come from either Mr DeQuadros's house or from the house of the father-in-law of Mr. Michael DeGa, but we could not make out from the man's statement from which of them. As our hands were dirty from the chunam we told the stranger to put the sweetmeats in the coach box of a carriage that was standing there. He did so. He said, give one of the sweetmeats to the big DeGa who lives at Bandora, and give the small packet to the deaf Sahib who lives in this bungalow. I do not recollect whether the man said that these sweetmeats had been given to him by his master, who was a short sahib, but I am certain that he said that they had been given to him by a short sahib and that this sahib lived at Mazagon. He remembered no names. He said, give the big bundle to the motah sahib who lives at Bandora, and the small one to the deaf sahib who lives in this bungalow. Nothing further passed between us. The stranger put the bundle down on the coach-box and left and went out into the Grant Road. I have not seen him since. I observed nothing strange in his manners. He did not appear to be confused, and I thought he was a servant sent with these things as presents to my master and his brother. No one else was present when this man came besides Bheewa Baloo and Boodia Rama. A member of the DeGa family was present. We continued at our work pounding chunam until 4-30. The bundles of sweetmeats remained on the coach-box just as the man who had brought them left them at 4-30. The malee left to water the garden. I sent the hamal to see the time, as I had to go to the station to meet my master by his orders. The malee returned, saying it was nearly 5 o'clock. In the porch I met Angela DeGa. I told her some sweetmeats had been brought, and that there was no letter with it. What should I tell my master as for the name of the person who had sent it? I placed the bundle intended for the deaf sahib, that is, the deceased Joseph Maria DeGa, on a table in his bed-room. When I met Miss Angela DeGa I only had the bigger bundle intended for my sahib, Mr. Antony DeGa, in my hand. I placed this on a table in the verandah. Miss Angela DeGa unpinned the towel, but I did not see her unpin it, as after placing it on the table I went upstairs to find Mr. DeGa. Angela DeGa told me as I was going upstairs that she was opening the bundle, but that I was not to tell Mr. Antony DeGa that she had done so. I cannot say whether Angela DeGa had anything in her hands or not, or whether her hands were under her dress or not. Her ayah, whose name I don't know, but who is a Goanese, and an old servant of Mrs. DeGa, was also present. Before I went upstairs I did not see what was in the bundle, which I had left on the table. Mrs. DeGa had been in the habit of sending out packets of sweetmeats to her son Antony DeGa, and I went upstairs to ask Mrs.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

("TIMES" AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, October 25.

The fall of Mahmoud Pasha and the advent to power of Midhat Pasha were greeted here with great satisfaction. The golden opinions which the former had won for himself at the [illegible] of his career, by his energetic and almost reckless [illegible] against corruption and peculation, had long been [illegible] later conduct, which left but little doubt that, [illegible] the up-hill work, and anxious above all to maintain [illegible]sition, he had come to the conclusion that [illegible] the wolves" was, after all, the wisest [illegible] while thus on one side nothing could be expected [illegible] him in the way of internal reform, his rather too intimate relations with the Russian Embassy were not calculated to recommend him specially with us. When, therefore, he fell into disgrace there was a natural disposition to welcome his successor, whoever he might be, as an almost certain change for the better in every respect. The welcome was so much the warmer, as the name of Midhat has had for years a very good sound here. No [illegible] Government is more interested than this in the good government of the neighbouring Danube provinces; none, therefore, followed with more interest the salutary activity of Midhat as Governor-General of Roumilia. Instead of considering his mission as a sort of exile, only to be sweetened by the prospect of accumulating the means wherewith to regain influence in the capital, he set earnestly to work, and succeeded, by his energetic, but, at the same time, enlightened rule, in making his Vilayet the model for all other governors. Relentless against those who aimed at subversion, he studied the real grievances of the Christian population, and did his best to remove them. Were this done everywhere the agitators would have but a small field left for their activity. It is not any national aspirations, or even any inordinate desire for self-government, which keeps agitation in these parts alive, but far more tangible sufferings and sores. Thus, probably few persons know that the chief real grievance of the Christian populations of Turkey is that, in spite of Hatti Humayouns and equality on paper, the Christian population has practically no freehold property, but only a sort of feudal leasehold property, which has to pay a yearly sum to the Vakouf, to some member of the Imperial family, to some one of the local families of Spahis and Beys, or to some other Mohamedan proprietor who may have acquired the fee simple. The evil would, perhaps, still be tolerable if there was a fixed yearly payment but, although legally but the tithe, it is in reality at the discretion of the landlord. Before Midhat left the Vilayet he had succeeded almost everywhere in introducing a fixed yearly payment, conferring thus the greatest boon on the Christian population, and showing himself a practical reformer such as Turkey wants.

From Rustchuk to Bagdad is a long way, but greater even is the difference between Roumelia and Arabistan; and yet Midhat learnt to know the wants of the latter as well as those of the former; and never before had that outlying province been more quiet and orderly than under his rule. It was this [illegible]d aptitude for administration which was his chief and primary recommendation here, [illegible] political man little or nothing was known, but every one [illegible]lling to suppose that, as for the smaller so in the [illegible]r sphere now opened for him, he would prove in [illegible] place an enlightened and energetic Minister. As [illegible] foreign policy, the choice of Halil Pasha, late Ambassador in Vienna, as his Minister for Foreign Affairs, secured a guarantee for the most cordial, nay, intimate relations with this country. The late Ambassador has made himself very popular here, not only as one of the most enlightened Turks, but likewise as one of those who understand that Turkey has no truer and more disinterested friend than this country. With Midhat as Grand Vizier, and Halil as Minister for Foreign Affairs, there seemed at last the long-expected, but hitherto unrealized, combination formed [illegible] which the affairs of Turkey would take the turn which, according to our notion, would be the most desirable.

As often in private life two individuals who seem to be made to suit each other somehow or other never can get up that intimacy which each of them rather desires, so in the relations between Turkey and Austria, friendly as they have been for so many years, there has never existed that degree of intimacy which would have been so natural between two neighbouring countries having many interests in common, and not one question to produce a difference between them. I believe no Turkish statesman ever wrote an Austrian one without their assuring each other mutually how thoroughly they are impressed with the necessity of the two countries being very fast friends; and yet you constantly hear of how under one regime it is the French, under another the English, under a third the Russian influence and friendship which is most relied upon, but never by any chance do you hear of an Austrian influence or friendship. This may be partly the merit of the other Ambassadors and the misfortune of ours, but the fact, nevertheless, is undeniable. Now there seemed at last a chance to start this intimacy on the direct way through the two Ministers for Foreign Affairs, instead of the round-about way through the Ambassadors, when the fall of Midhat, which may draw after it that of Halil, destroys the chance.

No wonder that we are in bad humour. We bemoan the fate of poor Turkey where all is dependent on the caprice of one man, exposed to the worst intrigues and influences about him, and who, moreover, has given more than one sign of a mind more or less diseased. It is all the venality and rivalry of women and eunuchs, the intrigues of courtiers and valets.

Those who can watch things more closely on the spot are of rather a different opinion. They are inclined to see rather a method in the madness. Not long ago the surveying party of Her Majesty's ship Shearwater made the discovery that the proverbially rapid current which runs from north to south, both in the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus, is only a surface current, and that there exists an under-current which runs with prodigious force back to the Black Sea, so that by applying a special apparatus the ship's boats were in many places driven along against the upper-current with a velocity greater than that of the steam launch belonging to the Shearwater.

Now, friends in Stamboul imagine that they have discovered such an under-current in the late change from Midhat to Rashdi. You may remember that several times under the Viziership it was rumoured there was an intention on the part of the present Sultan to change the order of succession by seniority, and to introduce direct succession by lineal descent from father to son. Once the rumours were so loud and persistent that they gave rise to questions and representations on the part of several of the Powers. Of course the answer returned by the Grand Vizier Mahmoud was most tranquillising; nay, he made so light of the affair that there arose out of it some little unpleasantness, some of the foreign representatives having rather appeared in the light of gossipmongers. Unofficial people who have more opportunities of knowing what is passing behind the scenes do not make quite so light of these rumours; on the contrary, they are inclined to believe that this question of the succession is the under-current which, in spite of the upper-current, will really give the direction to politics in Turkey for the future. They think it was compliance on this point which kept Mahmoud so long in power, and which was likewise the key to his intimacy with General Ignatieff, and they are convinced that it will be the price at which any future Grand Vizier will be able to maintain himself. They see in the sudden disgrace of Midhat this under-current, which exerted its power and produced a reaction in favour of the disgraced Mahmoud, or, at any rate, some one who will be equally pliant on the question of the succession. Rashdi, an honest but rather indolent man, is considered as a stop-gap, which will be removed as soon as the man is ready who is to carry out this idea, which many pretend to have become a fixed one with the present Sultan.

Well may a foreign Minister be seized with consternation when he hears of this idea, for the introduction of lineal succession to the Throne would go to the root of social institutions in the East, and could scarcely be carried through without the danger of great commotion; but these dangers will scarcely be avoided by "killing the question by silence," as the German saying is. It will crop up, do what we like, for it is in the nature of things that it should reappear as it has done all through the history of the Ottoman Empire. So long as by the systematic removal of collaterals the lineal succession from father to son was practically secured, the question was in abeyance and troubled no one, and, strange to say, the power of the Ottoman Empire reached its climax; but when, in the latter half of the 17th century, the old house rule of the dynasty of Osman was broken through, the history of Turkey becomes the history of a struggle among collaterals, until Mahmond, the father of the present Sultan, was left the only scion of the house. If the question did not raise under the late Sultan, it was that from indolence he could not muster energy for a resolution. The wish existed, and old Reschid was not a little staggered when one day Sultan Abdal Medjid said to him, "Now we have changed everything, we have abandoned our old ways and adopted the institutions of European countries; but it seems to me we forgot the basis which gives stability to these institutions, and that is the order of succession by primogeniture. How can there be stability where a number of relatives are in constant competition for the throne, and how can the Sovereign feel much interest in the welfare of his country if it is not his son, but a stranger who succeeds him?"

It is not surprising that what an indolent man only thought and dreamt another more energetic should attempt to make a reality. As regards Europe in this matter, it has only the choice of two evils—namely, to encourage a definitive settlement of the question now, even at the risk of some commotion, or else to prevent if it can all action as long as possible, and then see the question again arise in a much more angry shape. The late Sultan has, if I remember right, left seven or eight sons, all, or most of them, older than the eldest son of the present Sultan. They are all of different mothers, each of whom having an interest in pushing the fortunes of her own child, considers the other as a stranger and a rival. They are near enough in age to become rivals, and what prospect this opens you may imagine from what occurred a few years ago. The present Sultan was ill—it was whispered far more so than people knew; and there came a temper to one of the sons of the late Sultan, and said to him, "The Padishah is ill and dying; if it were not for your brother you would, to-morrow, perhaps, be Sultan"—and the same evening there came a friend to warn the heir presumptive not to accept the invitation to dinner which he had received from his half-brother. And this happened in the year 1867, shortly after the Sultan's return from his European journey. Does this not open a vista of Afghanistan on the shores of the Bosphorus?

GENTILITY.

LORD SALISBURY, in an able speech on education delivered on the 15th ultimo at Manchester, took occasion to point out one danger which accompanies it, the notion that it is not "genteel" for an educated man or woman to work with the hands. So strong—he said, was this feeling everywhere, that already artizans in England were better paid than clerks, or than curates, and in Germany than Professors, while for women the only endurable occupation seemed to be tuition. They would, he plainly hinted, go on the streets sooner than be housemaids. The caution is not ungraceful from a Marquis who has been a working journalist, and is, no doubt, fully needed. "Mucky pride," as Currer Bell used to call the spirit of gentility, is the curse of our society; but there is a word to be said upon the other side. Is it quite certain that healthy pride would not content itself with a pound a week and intellectual work in preference to £3 a week and monotonous manual labour? Would it have been well in the highest sense for the Marquis to have taken £10 a week as a pudler, instead of half that sum, say, as political writer? We do not feel sure; but we do feel sure that with a very considerable novelist, a market-gardener, and a still more considerable poet, an upholsterer, opinion is very slowly becoming healthier on the subject.—*Spectator*.

Mr. FROUDE'S MISSION.

(*New York Herald*, Oct. 18.)

THE large audience which greeted Mr. James Anthony Froude, the historian, on the occasion of his first lecture on the relations between England and Ireland, and the equally large assemblages which are likely to hear him to the end, are evidences of the clearness and good-will with which he is welcomed by the American people. His eminence in literature was sure to gain him a patient hearing; but whether his mission will have any practical result is a question entirely apart from the personal kindness which is everywhere shown him. Mr. Froude, as is natural in a stranger to the American nation, and especially in an English stranger, makes the mistake at the outset of assuming that America and England are kindred. Our people are more Irish than English, and as much German as either. The Puritan blood has evaporated, and the majority of our family names would sound strangely in English ears. To a people thus constituted, and in the third and fourth generations singularly free from every feeling of kinship to which Mr. Froude appeals, this eminent student and scholar has come to make American opinion favourable to English rule in Ireland. Courteously as he has been received, and patiently as he will be heard, he is not likely to make any real progress in his mission; for he will learn before this task is ended that his hearers make up their judgment in this matter by the American and not the English standard of public policy.

We are not disposed to look upon the letter of Rufus King in the light which Mr. Froude evidently regards it. It was a singular letter for an American ambassador to write, as Mr. Froude fully admits, but it contained sentiments no characteristic of any other than a Republican country, that we can only place it where it belongs and pronounce it a reflex of English opinion from an American mouthpiece. Mr. King's fears were never shared by any considerable number of his countrymen. If they had been, Thomas Addis Emmett and Dr. William James McNevin would not have attained the eminence in America which was accorded them in their respective professions. The one rose to be Attorney-General of the State of New York, and the other was long regarded as among the leading physicians of this country. In this connection it must not be forgotten that Mr. Charles O'Connor and many of the best and most devoted citizens of the United States are descended from the conspirators of 1793, against whose presence in America Mr. King protested. At this day we cannot but feel ashamed of the letter which the English historian has brought to light from among the State papers of Ireland, but we cannot draw from the mistake of the American Minister even the charity towards the mistakes of England which he invokes. We prefer, rather, to take the old-time plea of Ireland, and accuse England of Mr. King's blunder. It was only servility to English ideas that could induce such expression of a fear on the part of an American, and though England may taunt us with the mistake, we hold ourselves to answer: "We acknowledge our enormous estimate of the Irish patriots; when will you acknowledge as freely England's wrongs against Ireland?"

The line of Mr. Froude's argument was pretty thoroughly indicated in the first lecture. Though nominally devoted to the Norman conquest of Ireland, it was in fact the ground-work for the series. In many respects it was the old, old story, and by way of reply it will receive the old, old answer. But Mr. Froude will find the American verdict rendered against him if he presses his case to a conclusion, and mainly on his own admission, that after seven hundred years England and Ireland are still an ill-matched couple. The incompatibility of the two peoples ought to be sufficient reason for their divorce after so many centuries. Whether Ireland is capable of governing herself is not a question for England to consider as against Ireland's desire in the matter. Englishmen may be as widely mistaken as to the capacities of Irishmen for freedom as was Mr. Rufus King in 1798. The question is not one merely of the relative condition of Ireland; and while it is not necessary for the English to consider the fate of the Irish in a state of independence, it is equally unnecessary for us to consider England's treatment of Ireland. In making up an opinion on the subject, we care not whether England has been the tyrant and Ireland the slave, nor do we care whether Mr. Froude's assertions as to the condition of Ireland are to be attributed to English or Irish causes. More prominent than anything else is the fact that for seven centuries Ireland has been unhappy and discontented and panting to be free. We cannot overlook this fact, and the American judgment in a case where the two peoples are so unmistakably irreconcilable will inevitably be in favour of the weak and dissatisfied nation.

The condition of Ireland we regard as the weakest point in Mr. Froude's plea. It gives Ireland and Ireland's partisans the opportunity to reply by imputing the blame for this upon England, and even to go further and accuse the English of inventing the machinery and fostering the system by which the Irish are depressed and degraded.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AT EXETER.

AN Attorney-General, says the *Times* (Oct. 26), who is discontented with the existing state of things, must be a person very difficult to satisfy. No one has more reason to acquiesce in the decrees of Providence and to wonder at other men's impatience. We need not describe the reasons for this optimism. Everybody knows why a law officer of the Crown is about the most fortunate person in the State. A gentle balm tends to infuse itself into the soul of a man who attains this enviable position; a rosy tint falls on every object; the zeal which impelled him in earlier days to pose the Government with questions and to move resolutions very difficult to carry cools to even less than the normal official temperature. Sir John Coleridge has perhaps less of the optimist in his nature than the average of men; he has never shown any excessive docility in accepting the opinions of others and abnegating his own, and yet we find him quite unable to resist the influence of office. His speech at Exeter would have been more effective if he had allowed it to be possible that anything done or proposed by the Gladstone ministry could fall short of perfect wisdom. If they passed a measure, its excellences were theirs, its defects came from their opponents. If they concluded a treaty, it was the best treaty which, under the circumstances, could be concluded. If the Liberals be divided among themselves, and the Government receive a colder allegiance than formerly, this is the fault neither of the Government nor of those who differ from it, but springs from a quality inherent in the Liberal party—that its members think for themselves and differ accordingly. There is some danger that these complacent views may, if widely taken, draw the Government into new errors, not unlike those from which they extricated themselves with some difficulty at the beginning of this year's session.

The *Standard* (Oct. 26) says that, considering that the Government have resolved to make their raid upon the landed interest the leading feature of their programme for next session, it is regarded as the bounden duty of every Government official to give it a prominent place in his public addresses. There is a touch of art in Sir John Coleridge's manner of introducing it. He is surveying the situation with calm and deep serenity. And yet there is one black spot in the else unsullied prospect. It is "the condition of our agricultural labourers." Sir John has fathomed the heart's secret and the soul's longing of the peasant, and knows that he thirsts for the franchise and the abolition of the law of entail. The passionate desire of his life is to vote in the sweet obscurity of the ballot, and to see succession by primogeniture abolished. Sir John is very bitter against those who counsel the labourer to come to a friendly settlement with his master. They are trifling with the wants and wishes of the agricultural labourers, but there are true friends close at hand with the only real panacea for their woes in the shape of a County Household Suffrage bill and a Bill for confiscating the rights of the owners of the soil. There is some ingenuity in paying off the Liberal grudge against the landed interest under the pretence of zeal for the cause of the agricultural labourer. The working man of the towns has been utilized as the Liberal peg for many a long year. It is now the turn of his brethren in the fields to serve a similar purpose.

John Bull says the real object of Sir John's speech was, apparently, to announce an extension of the franchise in counties, the weak pretence for it being that a Tory duke and a Tory bishop had necessitated such a course. We have never feared an extension of the county franchise, and have frequently urged that the agricultural labourer has a right to a vote. While, however, viewing with more complacency any such measure, to which our only objection would be that it reopened the whole question of reform, we cannot find words enough to express our indignation at the language used by a member of the Government and a law officer of the Crown in his criticism on the conduct of two peers. The attempt to set class against class thus inaugurated at Exeter does not redound to the credit of the Government. It will assuredly fail.

The *Daily Telegraph* (Oct. 26) holds that, contrasting such an address as that of the Attorney-General with the laboured nothings which Tory statesmen have been uttering all over the country, the difference is like that between a minus and plus sign in algebra. Speeches like those (the *Telegraph* says) give our good friends the Conservatives something to think about; we wish they would return the favour. Their unbroken praises of "doing nothing," and their monotonous denunciation of everything which Government does, or says, or is, weary even their own supporters.

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CLOTH and VELVET
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G'S LINIMENT,
An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.
Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

NOTICE.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind SUBSCRIBERS that their SUBSCRIPTIONS should be RENEWED for 1873 by the end of the current month in order that no interruption may take place in the SUPPLIES.

Messrs. T. V. & Co. take this opportunity of inviting new Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their Price List giving all particulars upon application.

Bombay, 19th November 1872.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!!
SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
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NOTICES.

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According to present Regulations.
TRIMMINGS IN GOLD LACES,
EMBROIDERY FOR EVERY RANK
IN THE ARMY ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORAGE CAPS.
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MADE TO ORDER.
CROWN AND STARS ALWAYS ON HAND.
SPURS, BOXES, &c. &c.

OUR
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
Comprises every Article necessary for the general equipment of a perfect outfit.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS can procure all they require for the voyage on the shortest possible notice, such as
SLEEPING SUITS,
PYJAMAS,
TRAVELLING SUITS,
&c., &c., &c.
PAPER COLLARS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
AT CHEAPER RATES THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. D. SADLER,
LANDING, SHIPPING, FORWARDING, HOUSE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

BEGS to inform the Public of Bombay and Outstations, that he is now prepared to clear from Customs and Bunders to Ship, Land, and Forward Goods and Packages to Europe or any part of India.

Passengers' Baggage shipped or landed, Passages engaged, and Berths secured, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.

TERMS MODERATE.

N.B.—Goods of all descriptions procurable in Bombay bought on Commission at the lowest market rates.

D. SADLER,
Near the Old Docks Market.
18th September 1872.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of Engineers' Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. C. T. Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, & of Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engine complete.
Corrugated Iron.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.
Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.
Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

DOMESTIC SURGICAL APPLIANCES
FOR
MUSCULAR AND OTHER WEAKNESS.

ELASTIC GOODS.

ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS; SOCKS; KNEE-CAPS; LEGGINGS; ANKLETS; AND THIGH PIECES.

Attention is directed to the superior quality and durability of these goods, which are made expressly for the Company.

BANDAGES, BELTS, &c.,

ABDOMINAL BELTS for Ladies, of very superior manufacture OBSTETRIC BINDERS for use after accouchement.
UMBILICAL BANDS for Children.
CALICO, ELASTIC COTTON NET, AND FLANNEL BANDAGES.
FLANNEL CHOLERA BELTS.
PATENT SURGICAL BANDAGES, of various widths, recommended by Sir W. Fergusson, Sir Ranald Martin, Barnard Holt, Esq., and other eminent Surgeons.

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TRUSSES for INGUINAL and UMBILICAL HERNIA, and also for the various forms of PROLAPSE, by special makers.

The Company's new Pad Trusses are manufactured on the best mechanical principles, and being made in conformity with the anatomical structure of the body, afford an uniform and effectual pressure. The large and frequently varied stock ensures the perfection of adjustment which is so essential to the comfort of the patient.

Surgical Instruments and Appliances of every description on sale at the Pharmacy Departments of

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh, Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Of numerous testimony to its great utility, the following are here given:—

Extract from Report of Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of 10th September 1872.

"On the Raveree and Cheenab the well-sinking for the Piers has been very successful, a large number of Piers having been sunk 60 and 70 feet below low water level during past cold season. The wells have been sunk chiefly by the use of Bull's Dredger, which appears to have superseded the Sand Pump."

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1872:—

"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much as 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine delivered at any nearest Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Capacity.	Inner diameter of Wells for which suitable.	Price.
Of 1 cubic foot	.. .. 2 feet	..Rs. 30 0 0
1½ ,,	.. .. 3 ,, ...	.. ,, 60 0 0
2½ ,,	.. .. 4 ,, ...	.. ,, 100 0 0
4 ,,	.. .. 5 ,, ...	.. ,, 150 0 0
6 ,,	.. .. 6 ,, ...	.. ,, 200 0 0

Those of one cubic foot capacity are suitable for the smallest sizes of Irrigation Wells, and will sink them through sand to a depth and in positions hitherto considered impracticable. Those above 2 feet are worked but by a steam hoist or crab winch.

Orders to be addressed to
BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Mr. Bull's Patents, Lucknow.

HEALTH RESTORED
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These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other